# How to write code for humans While you still have to

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# Do you need to bother with humans?

### P(almost all production code is written by LLMsby 2027)=0.6

### P(you still have to write and read code in 2028)=0.4

### Why 0.6?

## How people write code

## How people read code

## Why people read code

- incidents
- debugging
- customer questions
- planning

## You write for other people

### Stories are good

#### Great storytelling

I went to Biedronka.

I bought bread.

I bought milk.

I didn't buy eggs because they didn't have free-range eggs.

#### A lot of code is like this

I went to MySQL.

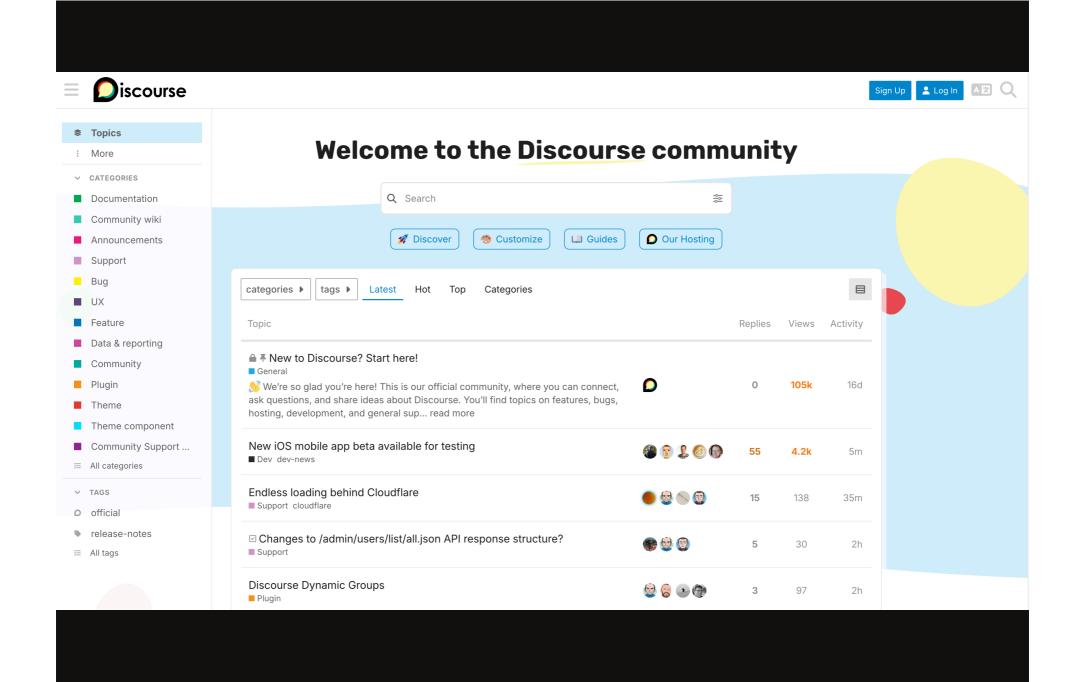
I fetched posts.

I fetched comments.

I didn't fetch history because this user is not an admin.

#### Discourse

github.com/discourse/discourse discourse.org



#### Discourse's UserDestroyer

```
def destroy(user, opts = {})
 raise Discourse::InvalidParameters.new("user is nil") unless user && user.is_a?(User)
 raise PostsExistError if !opts[:delete_posts] && user.posts.joins(:topic).count != 0
 @guardian.ensure_can_delete_user!(user)
 # default to using a transaction
 opts[:transaction] = true if opts[:transaction] != false
 prepare_for_destroy(user) if opts[:prepare_for_destroy] == true
 result = nil
 optional_transaction(open_transaction: opts[:transaction]) do
   UserSecurityKey.where(user_id: user.id).delete_all
   Bookmark.where(user_id: user.id).delete_all
   Draft.where(user_id: user.id).delete_all
   Reviewable.where(created_by_id: user.id).delete_all
   category topic ids = Category.where("topic id IS NOT NULL").pluck(:topic id)
   if opts[:delete_posts]
     DiscoursePluginRegistry.user_destroyer_on_content_deletion_callbacks.each do |cb|
       cb.call(user, @quardian, opts)
     agree_with_flags(user) if opts[:delete_as_spammer]
     block external urls(user) if opts[:block urls]
     delete_posts(user, category_topic_ids, opts)
   user.post_actions.find_each { |post_action| post_action.remove_act!(Discourse.system_user) }
   # Add info about the user to staff action logs
   UserHistory.staff action records(
     Discourse.system_user,
     acting_user: user.username,
   ).update_all(
     ["details = CONCAT(details, ?)", "\nuser_id: #{user.id}\nusername: #{user.username}"],
   # keep track of emails used
   user_emails = user.user_emails.pluck(:email)
   if result = user.destroy
```

#### Discourse's UserDestroyer

60 more lines of code after

if result = user.destroy

```
if result = user.destroy
 if opts[:block_email]
   user_emails.each do |email|
     ScreenedEmail.block(email, ip_address: result.ip_address)&.record_match!
 if opts[:block ip] && result.ip address
   ScreenedIpAddress.watch(result.ip_address)&.record_match!
   if result.registration_ip_address && result.ip_address != result.registration_ip_address
     ScreenedIpAddress.watch(result.registration_ip_address)&.record_match!
 Post.unscoped.where(user_id: result.id).update_all(user_id: nil)
 # If this user created categories, fix those up:
 Category
   .where(user_id: result.id)
   .each do |c|
     c.user_id = Discourse::SYSTEM_USER_ID
     if topic = Topic.unscoped.find_by(id: c.topic_id)
       topic.recover!
       topic.user_id = Discourse::SYSTEM_USER_ID
       topic.save!
   .where(email: user_emails)
   .each do |invite|
     # invited_users will be removed by dependent destroy association when user is destroyed
     invite.invited_groups.destroy_all
     invite.topic_invites.destroy_all
     invite.destroy
 unless opts[:quiet]
   if @actor == user
     deleted_by = Discourse.system_user
     message =
       I18n.with_locale(SiteSetting.default_locale) do
```

#### What is happening?

```
UserSecurityKey.where(user_id: user.id).delete_all
Bookmark.where(user_id: user.id).delete_all
Draft.where(user_id: user.id).delete_all
Reviewable.where(created_by_id: user.id).delete_all
```

#### What is happening?

```
category_topic_ids = Category.where("topic_id IS NOT NULL").pluck(:topic_id)

if opts[:delete_posts]
  DiscoursePluginRegistry.user_destroyer_on_content_deletion_callbacks.each do |cb|
    cb.call(user, @guardian, opts)
  end

agree_with_flags(user) if opts[:delete_as_spammer]
  block_external_urls(user) if opts[:block_urls]
  delete_posts(user, category_topic_ids, opts)
end
```

#### What is happening?

```
Category
  .where(user_id: result.id)
  .each do |c|
    c.user_id = Discourse::SYSTEM_USER_ID
    c.save!
    if topic = Topic.unscoped.find_by(id: c.topic_id)
      topic.recover!
      topic.user_id = Discourse::SYSTEM_USER_ID
      topic.save!
    end
  end
```

#### destroy better

```
def destroy
  delete_related_items
  delete_posts
  delete_acts
  update_staff_action_logs
  block_email_addresses
  remove_author_from_posts
  replace_author_for_categories
end
```

### Discourse devs know they can do better

```
def merge!
 update username
 move posts
 update_user_ids
 merge given daily likes
 merge_post_timings
 merge user visits
 update site settings
 merge user attributes
 merge user associated accounts
 update user stats
  log merge
end
```

#### Special Snowflake

```
logger.debug("authenticating by SAML")
headers, sso_url, token_url = self._step1(
    conn,
    authenticator,
    service_name,
    account,
    user,
self._step2(conn, authenticator, sso_url, token_url)
response_html = self._step4(
    conn,
    partial(self. step3, conn, headers, token url, user, password),
    sso_url,
self._step5(conn, response_html)
```

#### Special Snowflake

#### Steps are:

Explanation:

- 1. query GS to obtain IDP token and SSO url
- 2. IMPORTANT Client side validation:
   validate both token url and sso url contains same prefix
   (protocol + host + port) as the given authenticator url.
  - This provides a way for the user to 'authenticate' the IDP it is sending his/her credentials to. Without such a check, the user could be coerced to provide credentials to an IDP impersonator.
- 3. query IDP token url to authenticate and retrieve access token
- 4. given access token, query IDP URL snowflake app to get SAML response
- 5. IMPORTANT Client side validation:

  validate the post back url come back with the SAML response

  contains the same prefix as the Snowflake's server url, which is the

  intended destination url to Snowflake.

### LLM can give a good first draft

```
def destroy(user, opts = {})
  validate_user_for_deletion(user)
  check_for_existing_posts(user, opts)
  ensure_permission_to_delete(user)

# Begin our journey of user deletion
  result = execute_deletion_within_transaction(user, opts)

# Epilogue: cleanup after the main deletion event
  perform_post_deletion_cleanup(user)

result
end
```

- 1. Imagine a person from your team sitting near you.
- 2. Tell them a story.
- 3. Fill in those methods.

### a) Tell a story b) for a very specific audience

## Concrete is great

You are shown a set of four cards placed on a table, each of which has a number on one side and a color on the other. The visible faces of the cards show 3, 8, blue and red. Which cards must you turn over in order to test that if a card shows an even number on one face, then its opposite face is blue?

You are shown four people at party. You know ages for two of them (16 and 25), but can't see what they drink. You see that the third person is drinking wine and the fourth one is drinking water. Who should be checked if police will be here in a minute?

# Concrete is graphql gem is not

## No context, result, entity

### Please no data

## Please no data Data is great though

## Amazon's "Working backwards"

- 1. Write an announcement for a thing.
- 2. Create that thing.

## Comments are for context

## Your code can't explain other systems

```
class Account
ENV_KEY = "zendesk.account"
BRAND_KEY = "zendesk.brand"
ROUTE_KEY = "zendesk.route"
# https://support.cloudflare.com/hc/en-us/articles/200169746-Adding-the-CF-RAY-header-to-your-logs
```

CLOUDFLARE\_HEADER = "HTTP\_CF\_RAY"

## Your code can't explain other systems

```
internal_exec_query("PRAGMA index_list(#{quote_table_name(table_name)})", "SCHEMA").filter_map do |row|
# Indexes SQLite creates implicitly for internal use start with "sqlite_".
# See https://www.sqlite.org/fileformat2.html#intschema
next if row["name"].start_with?("sqlite_")
```

## Your code can't explain your customers

# It's a Ruby meetup?

#### Low data-ink ratio



#### High data-ink ratio

Symbol	Name		Price	Change	Change %	Volume	Avg Vol (3M)	Market Cap	P/E Ratio (TTM)	52 Wk Change %		5:
RGC	Regencell Bioscience	مسسر	366.01	+154.01	+72.65%	117,870	712,924	4.763B		+6,554.73%	3.03	
LYFT	Lyft, Inc.	,	16.65	+3.65	+28.08%	106.335M	19.777M	6.999B	111.00	-2.52%	8.93	
PODD	Insulet Corporation		310.67	+53.67	+20.88%	3.191M	892,496	21.863B	55.88	+92.94%	160.19	
TMDX	TransMedics Group, Inc.	<b>/</b> ************************************	111.50	+18.30	+19.64%	4.494M	1.206M	3.772B	78.52	-15.56%	55.00	•
RUM	Rumble Inc.		9.30	+1.52	+19.54%	10.38M	2.455M	3.149B		+33.24%	4.92	•
TTD	The Trade Desk, Inc.		71.04	+11.14	+18.60%	48.813M	12.802M	34.921B	86.63	-18.84%	42.96	
ATGE	Adtalem Global Educat	,	136.25	+20.37	+17.58%	1.745M	527,434	4.895B	23.05	+109.29%	62.28	
UI	Ubiquiti Inc.	,,,,,,,,,,,	413.52	+60.28	+17.06%	274,826	95,131	25.014B	56.18	+206.38%	128.07	
ST	Sensata Technologies		25.55	+3.09	+13.76%	2.981M	2.047M	3.738B	31.54	-40.04%	17.32	•
МСНР	Microchip Technology I		55.33	+6.19	+12.60%	21.305M	12.403M	29.758B		-40.21%	34.13	•
CDE	Coeur Mining, Inc.	•	7.84	+0.87	+12.48%	27.52M	21.437M	5.015B	27.03	+51.06%	4.57	
DIOD	Diodes Incorporated		44.75	+4.82	+12.07%	1.152M	585,557	2.076B	81.36	-36.92%	32.93	
TOST	Toast, Inc.		40.84	+4.19	+11.43%	23.825M	7.749M	23.627B	151.26	+51.15%	21.32	
CARG	CarGurus, Inc.		31.08	+3.13	+11.20%	2.534M	1.352M	3.072B	84.00	+29.23%	21.65	•

#### Low meaning-ink ratio

```
public class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String[]
    args) {
        System.out.println("Hello
    World");
    }
}
```

#### Better meaning-ink ratio

```
void main() {
    println("Hello World");
}
```

#### Ruby

print "Hello World"

#### Types aren't free

```
x = 5

int x = 5

let x: i32 = 5;

let x: number = 5;
```

#### Spring

```
package com.example.restservice;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestParam;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
@RestController
public class GreetingController {
       private static final String template = "Hello, %s!";
       private final AtomicLong counter = new AtomicLong();
       @GetMapping("/greeting")
       public Greeting greeting(@RequestParam(value = "name", defaultValue = "World") String name) {
                return new Greeting(counter.incrementAndGet(), String.format(template, name));
```

## Aliases are good

```
alias method :read, :fetch
```

alias method :name, :title

# Ruby can have very high magic-ink ratio

# Rails makes it easy to hide your story

#### Not a great controller

```
before action : fetch history,
               :check auth,
               :log stuff,
               :fetch comments,
               :fetch posts
def show; end
def fetch posts
  @posts =
Posts.scope.another scope.where(author:)
end
```

### before action before action?

### Thanks!

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